The Pyongyang Times

No. 47 (417) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the NUFK, Arrives in Our Country for Rest

Little girls present fragrant flowers of friendship to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and other distinguished guests of Cambodia

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk arrived in Pyongyang on November 2 by special train to pay a visit to our country for rest.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae warmly met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk with the feelings of fraternal friendship.

The party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk consists of Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of the Head of State of Cambodia; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; wife of Kou Roun, Member of the High Council of the Throne; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of Samdech Head of State; Svay Bory, Director of Protocol Service for the Head of State; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of the Head of State of Cambodia, and his wife; Princess Norodom Sorya Roeungsy, daughter of the Head of State of Cambodia, and her husband; Madame Sar Saoroth, Chief of the Private Secretariat of the Head of State; and others.

The Pyongyang railway station plaza was filled with a large number of welcomers who turned out with a great joy over meeting again Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and other Cambodian distinguished guests.

Respectfully placed in the plaza were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter and a close friend of our people.

Hanging on the facade of the Pyongyang railway station building were placards reading: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people!" and "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea!" and huge national flags of Korea and Cambodia.

The crowds were sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the great victories won by the fraternal Cambodian people in the liberation war and were of the firm belief that they would thoroughly wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys before long and completely liberate their motherland and build a new independent, prosperous and popular Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Head of State.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae arrived in the railway station with the arrival of the guests at hand.

Present there were Comrade Kim Il and his wife; Comrade Pak Sung Chul; Comrade O Jin U and his wife; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu; Comrade So Chol; Comrade Kim Jung Rin; Comrade Chong Jun Taek; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party and Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ministers of the Cabinet; functionaries of working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; and responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also on hand were Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members of the embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Pyongyang; Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country, and his wife; and staff members of the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang.

At 12 the special train carrying the guests pulled into the railway station.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and warmly hugged him as he alighted from the train.

Comrade Kim Song Ae exchanged warm greetings with Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage exchanged greetings with leading functionaries of our government.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his wife; Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife; and Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk from Sinuiju, border city of our country, to Pyongyang.

When in company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk appeared in the railway station plaza amid the resounding welcome music, with balloons soaring into the sky, the crowds warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the fraternal Cambodian people, shouting *manse* (hurrah) and waving high the national flags of Korea and Cambodia and bouquets.

Little girls presented fragrant flowers of friendship to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and other distinguished guests of Cambodia.

A grand ceremony was held in the railway station plaza in welcome of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The national anthem of Cambodia and the Patriotic Song of our country were played.

In company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk took a car and headed for the guest house, responding to the warm welcome of the crowds.

The crowds warmly greeted the guests, shouting cheers aloud and wishing that they would spend joyous and significant days during their stay in our country.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Zambia, and a message of greetings to **Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Upper Volta.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram to Comrade **Jiri Kubka**, General Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, replying to the latter's message of greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the "International Conference on the Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism" held in Pyongyang, and a message to **Mohamed Aish**, Chairman of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions, in reply to the latter's message greeting the opening of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south.

✦ A message of greetings came to the **Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** from **Khaled Bakdash**, General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message to the **23rd Convention of the Left Party Communists of Sweden**, warmly congratulating it.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG and His Wife Comrade Kim Song Ae

Give Grand Banquet on the 50th Birthday of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of November 4 in celebration of the 50th birthday of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Invited to the banquet were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and their party—Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of the Head of State of Cambodia; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; wife of Kou Roun, Member of the High Council of the Throne; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of Samdech Head of State; Svay Bory, Director of Protocol Service for the Head of State; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of the Head of State of Cambodia, and his wife; Princess Norodom Sorya Roeungsy, daughter of the Head of

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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Dominican Communist Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on October 28 the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, General Secretary of the Dominican Communist Party.

Also present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon for Delegation of Dominican Communist Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a luncheon on October 28 in honour of the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, General Secretary of the Dominican Communist Party.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Joint Information Released on Second Meeting of Co-Chairmen of North-South Co-ordination Commission

A joint information on the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission which was held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was made public on November 4.

The joint information says:

The second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in Pyongyang between November 2 and 4, 1972.

On November 3, 1972 Premier Kim Il Sung received Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and his party who paid a courtesy call on him and had a talk with them.

Attending the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission on the Pyongyang side were Second Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul acting on behalf of Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department, who is Co-Chairman; Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Director of the External Affairs Department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Li Gyong Sok, Councillor of the Cabinet; Han Ung Sik and Kim Dok Hyon, Chief Instructors under the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee; and on the Seoul side were Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who is Co-Chairman; Chang Gi Yong, former Vice-Prime Minister; Choe Gyu Ha, Special Presidential Assistant; Kang In Dok and Chong Hong Jin, Department Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The meeting made progress in deepening mutual understanding and solving a number of problems by holding consultation in an atmosphere of sincere compatriotic love proceeding from the desire to improve north-south relations and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at an early date.

The two sides reached a unanimity of views on jointly working with concerted efforts in all fields between the north and the south in accordance with the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

At the meeting the two sides agreed on the following matters:

1. **The two sides reached a unanimity of views on forming and operating the North-South Co-ordination Commission and, on this basis, signed and exchanged an agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.**
2. **In conformity with the stipulation of the north-south joint statement for refraining from slandering and calumniating each other, the two sides decided to stop the radio broadcasting to the north and to the south, the loudspeaker broadcasting to the north and to the south on the Military Demarcation Line and the distribution of leaflets in the area of the other side, as from O(zero) hour November 10, 1972.**

In company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reviews a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of the south Korean side, and his entourage

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of South Korean Side, and His Entourage Who Came to Pyongyang to Attend 2nd Meeting of Co-Chairmen of North-South Co-ordination Commission

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, received on November 3 Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side, and his entourage who came to Pyongyang to attend the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Director of the External Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Li Gyong Sok, Councillor of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Comrades Han Ung Sik and Kim Dok Hyon, Chief instructors under the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Present were Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and his aides Chang Gi Yong, Choe Gyu Ha, Kang In Dok and Chong Hong Jin.

The Leader warmly received Director Li Hu Rak and his entourage with profound compatriotic love.

At the reception the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programmatic words on faithfully fulfilling the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification and realizing multilateral cooperation and interchange in all fields, political, economic, scientific, cultural and military, between the north and the south to achieve at the earliest possible date the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest aspiration of the entife Korean people.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon in Honour of Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of South Korean Side, and His Entourage

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, arranged a luncheon on November 3 in honour of Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Inteligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side, and his entourage who came to Pyongyang to attend the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

Present at the luncheon were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Director of the External Affairs Department of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Li Gyong Sok, Councillor of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Comrades Han Ung Sik and Kim Dok Hyon, Chief Instructors under the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee.

Invited to the luncheon were Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and his aides Chang Gi Yong, Choe Gyu Ha, Kang In Dok and Chong Hong Jin.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Respected Prince Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth,

Respected Special Envoy Ieng Sary,

Respected Ambassador Li Yun-chuan and Madame,

Respected distinguished guests of Cambodia,

Dear comrades and friends,

Today I am very happy to sit around at one table in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, family members of Samdech Head of State and distinguished guests of Cambodia to celebrate the 50th birthday of Samdech.

Allow me, first of all, to warmly greet, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself and my family members, the 50th birthday of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our brother, comrade-in-arms and closest friend, and heartily wish Samdech fresh success in his lofty work and his family happiness.

Allow me also to take this opportunity to extend warm, militant greetings to the entire fighters of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and the fraternal Cambodian people who are heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has waged an indomitable struggle for the independence and prosperity of his country.

For the exploits performed in this course and for his noble personality Samdech has enjoyed the positive support of the Cambodian people and is widely known as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter.

Especially, when the U.S. imperialists instigated the traitorous Lon Nol clique to cook up a coup d'etat and launched an open armed invasion against Cambodia, Samdech made a resolute decision without vacillation, published the well-known five-point statement, organized the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union under its leadership and vigorously roused the entire patriotic people to a sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Furthermore, Samdech made a contribution to strengthening solidarity of the Indochinese peoples and developing the anti-U.S. common struggle onto a new, higher stage.

Today the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Head of State as Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union have liberated the greater part of the territory and the absolute majority of the population, winning victory after victory, and have entered a decisive stage for the liberation of the whole country.

Under the situation in which the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces are expanding the scope of operation as far as Phnom Penh with each passing day, the sympathy of the entire people is flowing more and more to the National United Front of Kampuchea and the traitorous Lon Nol clique is floundering in hopeless bankruptcy and confusion.

Internationally, too, the number of countries which recognize the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the only legitimate government of the Cambodian people, is increasing day by day and its position has become firm and unshakable.

Today when a prospect for the victory of the liberation war in Cambodia is brighter as never before, we are convinced that the day is sure to come before long when the traiforous Lon Nol clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, will sustain a final defeat and Samdech Head of State return to Phnom Penh in triumph.

This is also the greatest wishes our Korean people offer today to Samdech Head of State.

I reaffirm, representing the sincere sentiments of our people, that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union and the fighting Cambodian people and continuously render positive assistance to them with might and main till their sacred cause of national salvation is crowned with complete victory.

Comrades and friends,

U.S. imperialism has sustained setbacks in its aggression against Cambodia, suffered a defeat in the whole area of Viet Nam, Laos and the rest of Indochina and its policy of Asian aggression has gone bankrupt as a whole.

Today the Asian situation shows that the day has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could lord it over this area.

Today the friendship and unity of the Cambodian, Chinese and Korean peoples is of very great significance in the struggle against imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists will be driven out of all parts of Asia once and for all by the firmly united struggle of the Cambodian people, the Chinese people, the Korean people and the Indochinese peoples and all the revolutionary peoples of Asia.

We will further strengthen solidarity not only with the peoples of the revolutionary countries of Asia but with the peoples of all the revolutionary countries and fighting countries of the world to accelerate the defeat of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people and the Cambodian people have formed the firm bonds of friendship through the common struggle against imperialism.

It was Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who hewed first this road of friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

Based on the anti-imperialist, peace-loving policy, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk frustrated all the intrigues and manoeuvres of the imperialists, recognized already long ago the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate state of the Korean people and established diplomatic relations between the two countries, thereby giving us the greatest political support to the full.

Samdech Head of State repeatedly paid a state visit to our country in recent years, highly appreciated our successes in socialist construction and greatly encouraged the struggle of our people for national reunification.

The excellent relations of fraternal friendship between the Korean and Cambodian peoples initiated by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will be evergreen down through generations.

I take this opportunity today to extend warm thanks to respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for having brought the friendly relations between our two countries into efflorescence and development and for invariably rendering positive support and encouragement to the just cause of our people.

Respected friends of Cambodia,

The current visit of Samdech Head of State to our country is a striking manifestation of the deep feelings of fraternal friendship and trust for our people.

With the sentiments with which they meet their kinsmen our people meeting again Samdech Head of State will warmly welcome Samdech and distinguished guests of Cambodia wherever you may go.

Convinced that Samdech greeting his 50th birthday will conduct more excellent work for the prosperity and development of his country and the freedom and happiness of the people and for peace in Asia and the world, I propose to drink a toast to the long life in good health and happiness of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people and a closest friend of our people, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

to the health of Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife,

to the health of Special Envoy Ieng Sary,

to the health of Ambassador Li Yun-chuan and his wife,

to the health of distinguished guests of Cambodia,

to the brilliant final victory of the fraternal Cambodian people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,

to the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Cambodia, China and Korea,

to the solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world, and

to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

at Banquet

Most respected Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame Kim Song Ae,

Respected Your Excellency Choi Yong Kun and Madame,

Respected Your Excellency Kim Il and Madame,

Respected Your Excellencies dignitaries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and mesdames,

Respected Your Excellency Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Madame,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

It is the highest happiness and highest honour for me to be given such high respect by the great people of fraternal Korea and their most glorious, respected and beloved Leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung who regards me as his most intimate friend, his comrade-in-arms and his real brother.

Since 1965, especially since 1970 when I started leading the armed resistance of the Khmer people against the U.S. imperialist aggression and machinations of neo-colonization against my unhappy country, His Excellency Marshal, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the name of the heroic Korean people, has always accorded me the highest glory and most clear proof of friendship, respect, fraternal amity and support and militant solidarity.

On the occasion of my 50th birthday His Excellency Marshal, the respected and beloved father of the Korean nation and the Korean revolution, and most respected his wife Madame Kim Song Ae personally sent me most precious congratulations and gifts.

He offered us an opportunity to spend a magnificent vacation for one month in the land of Korea which has been turned into a veritable communist paradise thanks to His Excellency and to his revolutionary people armed with the *Juche* idea and arranged this grand banquet which began with a very friendly and affectionate speech for me and the Khmer people and will close with a splendid art performance of poems, songs and music specially composed and flawlessly represented, which will surely touch the hearts of the entire patriotic and fighting Khmers.

Allow me to express for this, in my own name and in the name of my family and in the name of my entire compatriots of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces, our deepest and our eternal gratitude to His Excellency most respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung and most respected Madame Kim Song Ae and to the dear people of fraternal Korea.

Your Excellency most respected Marshal,

Most respected Madame Kim Song Ae,

Your excellencies, messieurs, mesdames and ladies,

The Khmer people and I myself attach greatest importance to the friendship, support and solidarity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its respected and beloved, most illustrious Leader. His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung is a great hero deeply admired by our anti-imperialist Asia, who, standing at the head of the heroic Korean people, defeated the U.S. aggressors and has built his country reduced to ruins due to the war of aggression of U.S. imperialism into a most developed power in the world.

This is an example giving enthusiasm and encouragement to all the peoples of the third world whom the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist powers considered to be unable to completely free themselves from their domination, live without their aid attached with strings and develop by their own means.

The total and brilliant successes made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the clear-sighted, dynamic and wise leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung unmasked the dirty nature of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist powers and convinced the peoples of the third world that if they arm themselves with such idea as the *Juche* idea they can realize their desire to accomplish liberation and development.

Today Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, had the great honour of visiting Pyongyang, the splendid and beautiful capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, leading a big delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union including Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces from the Interior Part, to express respect full of greatest adoration and thanks to His Excellency most respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung and concretely to show that the warm bonds of friendship, goodwill and militant solidarity linking the Cambodian people for ever with the Korean people are close and unbreakable.

At a time when the Khmer people and the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces see the "sun" of the complete liberation of Cambodia shining on the horizon, it is the greatest happiness for me to receive from three greatest friends and greatest supporters of my country and my people, that is, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an incomparable and splendid gift in the form of affectionate and fraternal celebration of my 50th birthday in their three respective capitals, celebration organized and guided by their high-ranking state leaders and to see this evening the leaders, ministers, diplomats and other personages of Cambodia sitting joyously together with the great hero who regards me as his real brother, His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

All of us, Khmers, who are waging a war of resistance, warmly wish glory to His Excellency Marshal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and total victory over U.S. imperialism, victory in the struggle for the reunification of Korea with Marshal Kim Il Sung as the only and legitimate Head of State.

It is with these sentiments that I propose to drink this toast to the long life in good health and happiness of His Excellency most respected Marshal and Madame Kim Il Sung,

to the happiness and eternal prosperity of the fraternal Korean people,

to new great success in the building of socialism and communism in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the liberation of south Korea and the reunification of the country,

to the unbreakable solidarity between the Khmer and Korean peoples,

to the common victory of the peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos and Khmer over U.S. imperialism and its puppets in Seoul, Taipeh, Saigon, Vientiane and Phnom Penh,

to the health of His Excellency respected President and Madame Choi Yong Kun,

to the health of His Excellency First Vice-Premier and Madame Kim Il,

to the health of the leading cadres of the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the health of His Excellency Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his wife, and

to the health of all friends and compatriots present here.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!

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State of Cambodia, and her husband; Madame Sar Saoroth, Chief of the Private Secretariat of the Head of State; and others.

Also invited to the banquet were Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia who is heading the friendship delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on a visit to our country, and his wife; deputy head of the delegation Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia from the Interior Part; delegation members—Sarin Chhak, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; Chan Youran, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; Keat Chhon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; and others.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Choi Yong Kun and his wife; Comrade Kim Il and his wife; Comrade Pak Sung Chul; Comrade O Jin U and his wife; Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Chong Jun Taek and Yang Hyong Sop; Pak Shin Dok, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife; Ministers of the Cabinet; responsible functionaries of working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; Kim Un Hwan, DPRK Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife; and responsible personages in the fields of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Invited to the banquet were Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members, of the embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Pyongyang; Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, and his wife; and Cambodian students studying in our country.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, in company with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, entered the banquet hall amid the loud strains of welcome music, all the attendants rose and warmly welcomed them with prolonged, thunderous applause.

The national anthem of Cambodia and the Patriotic Song of our country were played at the banquet.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech greeting the 50th birthday of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant unity and fraternal friendship between the Korean and Cambodian peoples.

At the banquet an art performance was given by the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Friendship Delegation of National United Front of Kampuchea and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Arrives

A friendship delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, as its head and with Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia from the Interior Part, as its deputy head arrived in Pyongyang on November 4 by special train for an unofficial visit to our country.

The wife of Prince Penn Nouth, head of the delegation, also came together with the delegation.

In the delegation are members of the delegation Sarin Chhak, Member of the Political Bureau of

(Continued on Page 4)

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

Setting a Great Example of Revolutionary Work Method

O Baek Ryong

(Continued from Issue No. 45)

Asking him if it was true that he was compelled to "confess" as he was charged with being a "Minsaengdan" member, Comrade Commander said to this effect:

...The "Minsaengdan" is a counter-revolutionary organization formed by the Japanese imperialist villains for the purpose of undermining our revolutionary ranks from within. Those who have joined the "Minsaengdan" are the agents of the Japanese imperialists, traitors to the country and people. But they say you have been its member. I can't understand it at all. You took the road of revolution of your own accord. You have fought the devilish Japanese imperialists, undergoing all severe hardships. How should you have joined the "Minsaengdan?" If you were its member, why should you have risked your life in the fight against the Japanese imperialists?...

At these words, Comrade Chang gave vent to his pent-up grudge and told the whole truth between sobs, his head drooping before him:

"Comrade Commander! How can it be that I joined the 'Minsaengdan?' The guys viciously plotted against me while you Comrade Commander were away. I wanted to prove my innocence, but I thought it was of no use, because I was taken in their hands. So, I made up my mind to die and remain faithful to the revolution, whatever dishonour may be brought on me."

Hearing out his heartsick confession, Comrade Commander reasoned him, saying that no matter how vicious their persecution and torture might be, it was unworthy of a revolutionary to abandon himself to despair like that. And he said to the following effect:

...One may have bitters, taken in by wicked men. Even in such an adversity a revolutionary must hold fast to his revolutionary stand and revolutionary fortitude.

If he makes a false confession like you and dies leaving the bad name of "Minsaengdan" behind him, what will become of it?

It will not only bring disgrace upon the struggle he has fought for the revolution but also do much harm to the revolution itself. It means that he has already succumbed to counter-revolutionary machinations, doesn't it? And his death will not contribute to the revolution but be helpful to the counter-revolution, will it not? Although a revolutionary thinks nothing of his life for the sake of revolution, he must act prudently thinking to the last moment how he must die for the revolution....

Comrade Commander not only made it clear that the charge that Comrade Chang was a member of the "Minsaengdan" was a preposterous falsehood and fabrication, but proved more scientifically that there were serious errors in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, and fought resolutely against the machinations of the great-power chauvinists, flunkeyists and factionalists.

While taking a step for the immediate release of Comrade Chang, Comrade Commander completely shattered their attempt to carry on the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in a leftist way in the ranks of the Guerilla Army.

As we know well, Comrade Kim Il Sung gained deep insight into the leftist errors in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and their serious harmful effects on the Korean revolution and saved the Korean revolution from the crisis at the risk of his life. If he didn't do so, how things would have gone?

Whenever I think of this, I recollect with emotions the revolutionary method of work which he created and applied exemplarily in practice, as well as his great idea of *Juche*, his lofty self-sacrificing spirit of dedicating everything without hesitation for the Korean revolution, his revolutionary principle and his deep insight with which he solved complex and difficult matters intelligently.

As he did in rectifying the leftist errors in the struggle against the "Minsaengdan," with his resolute revolutionary stand and revolutionary work method Comrade Commander rectified the leftist error of the "Soviet line" in the early stage of the establishment of guerilla bases and solved most correctly other intricate questions which threw great obstacles in the way of the development of our revolution, thus saving the destiny of the nation and leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung always went down to the lower units and lived among the masses and, relying on them, grasped actual conditions and deeply felt the feelings of the masses, and brought to full play their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative, giving precedence to political work.

He understood what his men were thinking constantly and what difficulties they had, and, on this basis, conducted the political work.

It happened when our unit marched from Wangching to Kayaho, crossing a ridge. That time too, Comrade Commander took minute care of his men, going to and fro between the marching lines. Suddenly, he noticed a man walking dejectedly. Letting only the patrols go on, he ordered his men to rest. Then, he called the man to him and started talking.

"You look bad," said Comrade Commander, and asked. "Do you feel a pain?"

The man answered that he was all right.

"Then, have you anything to worry about?"

The man answered the same.

But Comrade Commander who had felt something unusual on his face treated him with kindness, urging him to tell without reserve what was worrying him.

So, the man confided what he kept in his mind to Comrade Commander.

Before he joined the Guerilla Army he had made friend with a girl, whom he had not been able to see ever since.

While on the march, however, he happened to see her passing by. As he was in the marching ranks, he had no chance to say even a word to her, and came all this way.

"Comrade Commander! I am well aware that I must not be caught by personal feelings once I've taken up arms. Nevertheless, the unexpected sight of her made me feel something throbbing in spite of myself. I could not repress the feeling. I will see to it that I am never captivated by such an effeminate feeling in the future."

Having minutely known what the man had in his mind, Comrade Commander said smiling:

"Good, I understand your feelings. Go and meet your friend. And tell her how you are fighting in the Guerilla Army and ask her how she is struggling in the revolutionary organization. Go and see her, and I will let the unit take a rest in a village beyond this ridge till you come back."

Comrade Commander read minds of his men from their faces and looked after them with care like this. That man came back soon. He was in an ecstasy of joy, and showed ever more enthusiasm in the guerilla life.

Comrade Commander very often came down to the companies to have talks with his men and give the revolutionary education and helped and taught the commanding officers and men to execute their revolutionary duties faithfully while personally solving problems arising in their life. As I have already given a detailed account of it in my reminiscences "The First Step Towards Learning," I would like to tell briefly about how the First Company that I belonged to became a model company.

On the eve of the New Year 1934 (the lunar calendar) our company was stationed in Tahuangwai. With the approach of the festive day, we were in jolly spirits, busy preparing various foods for the New Year.

But our arrangements for the New Year went amiss, because the battalion chief of staff who had come down to our company took leave all of a sudden.

Believing in the preposterous allegation of the bad elements of the local Party committee that all the men of our First Company were members of the "Minsaengdan," he preferred to celebrate the New Year at the Party committee, saying that he did not want to spend the New Year day with the "Minsaengdan" members.

We felt a great grudge at this. True, all our company men were those who had lived a hard life as farm hands or poor peasants and, unable to endure the exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists, joined the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking up arms in their hands, with the determination to rise and fight rather than to sit and die. Among them there were not a few men whose parents and wives and children had been killed by the Japanese imperialists.

That is why they fought the enemy, red-hot with anger and did their utmost to kill them as many as possible. But now they were traduced and branded as members of the "Minsaengdan" without any scientific grounds, examination and investigation. They were awfully mortified.

The atmosphere of joy over the festival celebration vanished instantly. We greeted the New Year day in gloomy mood.

No body was cheerful on the day. No one was willing to take the festival dish served in plenty.

Such being the situation, one day Comrade Commander came to our company. Having closely learnt what had happened in the company, he severely criticized the wrong working method and style of the battalion chief of staff who had made a rash and bureaucratic approach to such a serious question, not believing his comrades.

From that day on he stayed with us and directed the work of our company.

He personally made notebooks of refined paper and distributed them among us.

On the leaves of notebooks there were his hand-written alphabet of our language and multiplication table. The moment we noticed them, we were so moved by his deep trust and solicitude that none of us could utter a word.

This is the way Comrade Commander helped our study and military training.

During breaks he often organized a recreation gathering and requested soldiers to sing songs or dance calling them by names.

At times, he invited the local people's entertainment troupe to come and give performance for our company men.

As a result, melancholia gradually disappeared from the company and the soldiers began to wear smiles.

He met our company men more often and had talks with them, and he exhorted them, saying:...**One has nothing to be afraid of, when he lives with the steadfast communist conviction that he will dedicate himself for the revolution, no matter what slander others may hurl on him.**

And he taught them that in order to shatter the unreasonable viewpoint of those who alleged that the First Comany lagged behind in every respect, they should make the company a model company which would have a powerful combat capacity and take the lead in all domains.

To make our company excellent in study, military training and in every aspect of life we, united around Comrade Commander with one purpose and will, strove mightily to put his instructions into practice.

Comrade Commander stayed with us for more than 20 days and gave us concrete teachings, pulling us along.

With each passing day our company changed beyond recognition in political and theoretical preparedness and fighting capacity and in unity and cohesion within the ranks.

One day Comrade Commander ordered our company men to attack the self-defence corp's barracks located beneath Tafukou and took the command standing in the forefront of our ranks. In this battle that was fought under his direct command, the highly-spirited company men successfully fulfilled their task assigned by him and achieved a shining victory.

This improved their morale and boosted their combat strength beyond comparison. Thus, Comrade Commander led our company to become a model company, giving a systematic guidance in a revolutionary way.

Comrade Commander picked a personnel of platoon size from our company and organized a new company with them as the core.

Comrade O Jung Hup was among those who were selected for the newly-formed 7th Company.

It was not only the case with the guerillas that Comrade Commander gave such a concrete guidance while drawing them forward, in those days when so many difficult and complex problems cropped up.

He always gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of the people's revolutionary government set up in the guerilla bases and to the work of the Party organizations and all other revolutionary organizations such as the Young Communist League, Women's Association, Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps and Children's Corps, and helped them remedy their defects and shortcomings in their work. He paid meticulous, constant attention to the farm work of the people in the guerilla bases, the solution of their food, clothing and housing problems and even to the education of children and their performance activities.

Whenever I look back on the days of arduous and complex anti-Japanese armed struggle, I deeply think that the course of the Korean revolution, so stormy and full of twists and turns was crowned with shining victory and glory, because it was led by the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung who devoted his all solely for the Korean revolution and by the most scientific and popular, revolutionary method of work he created, while embodying it in the practical life.

The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary work method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the crucible of anti-Japanese armed struggle has been now splendidly developed into the Chongsan-ri method and become a powerful propelling force to press ahead socialist construction and hasten the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, displaying its great vitality in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural.

Precisely because of the great Chongsan-ri method which has such a deep root, the leading role of our Party has been enhanced as never before and the Chollima movement is developing in depth with each passing day, giving birth to world-startling miracles and innovations.

It is the first and foremost task and greatest honour for us to arm ourselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and fully acquire the revolutionary style and method of work which he created during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and for which he showed a shining example through practice. Because it is a reliable guarantee for the successful struggle to positively meet and hasten the great revolutionary event of national reunification which the entire Korean people ardently desire.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"When the Party's lines and policies are correct and proper ways and means are adopted for their execution, success in carrying forward the revolutionary tasks depends entirely on the method and style of work of those who directly organize and carry them out, on how they organize and mobilize the broad masses for the work.

...All our functionaries should acquire the revolutionary work method of going deep among the masses, consulting with them and enlisting them in the fulfilment of the tasks in hand. The functionaries of our state and economic bodies should strictly follow the Chongsan-ri method, our Party's traditional revolutionary method of work, in their activities."

In order to become soldiers immensely loyal to the Party and the Leader and true servants of the people, all our functionaries should thoroughly arm themselves, first of all, with the monolithic ideology of our Party, the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, make deep study of the great example of his revolutionay method and popular style of work and embody it in their life successfully.

The End

Historic Literature That Brightly Illumined Path of Our Revolution

—On the Occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Immortal, Classical Work, "The Tasks of Korean Communists"—

Thirty-five years ago, "The Tasks of Korean Communists," an immortal, classical work authored by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, was published by "The Dawn," the organ of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The situation at the time of its publication was really difficult and complex.

The Japanese imperialists who had launched an aggressive war against China stepped up their military offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and, at the same time, triggered a whirlwind of arrests, imprisoning and murdering Korean Communists and patriotic people without discrimination and frenziedly destroying organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and other revolutionary organizations, for the sake of security in their rear, scared by the powerful blows delivered by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from behind.

In those grim days, national reformists, Right and Left opportunists, factionalist-flunkeys and all the other renegades from the revolution threw off their masks and became avowed stooges of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The situation imposed harder and heavier tasks on the Communists.

With a scientific insight into the new situation and the objective demand of the development of the revolution, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung wrote the immortal, classical work "The Tasks of Korean Communists," to give correct answers to the problems raised in the course of revolutionary practice. On November 10, 1937 it was published by "The Dawn."

In the first part of this historic writing, Comrade Kim Il Sung first reclarified the character of the Korean revolution, and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the socio-economic conditions and class relationship, clearly set forth the immediate and fundamental tasks of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"...The basic tasks of the Korean revolution at the present stage are to carry out the task of the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialist colonial rule and regain our lost country and, at the same time, to fulfil the task of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution to eliminate feudal relations and pave the way for the country's development on democratic lines." ("The Tasks of Korean Communists," Korean ed., pp. 4-5.)

In this work, he made it clear that the main target of the revolution was the aggressive force of Japanese imperialism and that pro-Japanese landlords, comprador capitalists, traitors to the nation and pro-Japanese bureaucrats also constituted the targets. The motive power of our revolution, he instructed, consisted of the workers, peasants, and other broad sections of the anti-imperialist forces including youths, students, intellectuals and petty-bourgeoisie. He also said that even conscientious national capitalists and religious persons might participate in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The first and foremost task in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, he said, was to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their allies—the pro-Japanese landlords and comprador capitalists, and all the other reactionary forces, and then to liquidate the socio-economic relationship, on which they relied, in all fields of politics, economy and culture and to solidly establish a new, progressive, democratic system so that the revival of the old system could be prevented for good.

With regard to the class nature of the government to be established in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, he clearly indicated as follows:

"...The power we will establish after the overthrow of Japanese imperialism is popular democratic power, coming under the category of proletarian power, i.e., democratic power led by the working class." (Ibid. p. 16.)

He said that an agrarian reform and all the other democratic reforms should be enforced firmly relying on the government established and that most important in this respect was to eradicate the survivals of the Japanese imperialist forces.

He also taught that, even after the accomplishment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, the Communists must continue with the revolution and build a socialist and communist paradise in our country—a society free from oppression and exploitation.

In the second part of his writing, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the immediate tasks of the Korean Communists and the ways and means to fulfil the tasks.

He said that an immediate task of the Korean Communists was, first of all, to expand and intensify the anti-Japanese armed struggle further still, organize and lead the struggle to victory and achieve the sacred cause of national liberation. Referring to the necessity, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"In order to drive out the imperialist aggressors and carry the national liberation revolution to completion, we must wage armed struggle resolutely." (Ibid. p. 19.)

Saying that the anti-Japanese armed struggle constituted the main current of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the highest form of struggle, he instructed that, in order to further expand and develop the struggle, the might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should be increased and its military and political activities intensified.

To this end, he said, the ranks of the revolutionaries must be fortified politically, ideologically and in military technique and, at the same time, military and political activities conducted more actively, and the armed struggle expanded deep into the homeland, to culminate in a nation-wide resistance struggle.

The next, Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded the task of the Korean Communists to carry out the anti-Japanese national united front movement more vigorously on a national scale.

He taught that the anti-Japanese national united front movement was a powerful political movement to unite all the patriotic force opposing Japanese imperialism around the Communists so as to turn the relationship of forces between the friend and foe decisively in favour of the revolution. This movement, he said, held a very important place in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

Based on a comprehensive review of the successes and experiences gained in the previous struggle to realize the anti-Japanese national united front, he clearly indicated the fighting tasks to cement the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland into a militant organization, expand its ranks, establish communist leadership within the united front movement and develop the movement in scope and strength in keeping with the new requirement of the revolutionary advance.

Further, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that solidarity with the international revolutionary forces be strengthened.

He said that to cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces meant an internationalist duty of Communists and an important guarantee for isolating Japanese imperialism and increasing our own revolutionary forces as well as the world revolutionary forces. He said, therefore, an active effort should be made to this end.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the lessons and experiences gained through the history of the Korean communist movement, the law governing the building of a Marxist-Leninist party and the mature requirement of the development of revolution, and expounded the unique policy on Party building and set forth the duties and tasks of Communists to make the policy a reality.

He taught as follows:

"To found a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party, solid organizational and ideological groundwork must be laid before anything else." (Ibid. p. 35.)

Pointing out the fact that a great success had already been made in laying the organizational and ideological foundations for the building of the Party, he instructed that this work must be pushed forward more vigorously in order to found the Party at the earliest date.

He indicated the following tasks of Communists for the preparation to found the Party: first, to expand the Party organizations within the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the ARF and other anti-Japanese, revolutionary mass organizations, affiliate Communists with a unified organizational system and give them combatant training through their organizational life; second, to extensively train advanced elements of worker and peasant origin into revolutionary cores through practical revolutionary struggle, and thus solidly prepare the organizational backbone of the Party to be founded; third, to wage a continued uncompromising struggle against factionalism to achieve the purity of communist ranks and the unity of idea and purpose.

In the concluding part of his writing, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the masters of the Korean revolution were the Koreans and that the Korean revolution must be carried out by the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Communists. For the success in the revolution, he said, the Communists must first of all adhere to the stand of independence.

The immortal, classical work, "The Tasks of Korean Communists," personally written by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, was really a programmatic document that propounded the combatant duties and tasks of the Korean Communists, proceeding from the stand of independence and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing at that time and of the future development of our revolution. It served as guide to a fresh upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole and as mighty weapon firmly guaranteeing for the triumph of the revolution.

It also made a great theoretical and practical contribution to the furtherance of the world revolution and, in particular, national liberation movements in colonies.

By successfully carrying out the duties and immediate tasks manifested in the work, the Korean Communists and people smashed Japanese imperialism and brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of national liberation.

Our people are firmly resolved to struggle more dynamically along the road of revolution indicated by him, to accelerate the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to achieve the independent reunification of the country and the final victory of the revolution.

Kim Jae Ok

The Leader of the People

Seeing Even an Apple

It happened one day in December 1933 when the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle was being waged.

Guerillas brought plump and delicious apples to the members of the Children's Corps in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base.

"We have brought apples sent by the General to you.... Come and see, these are Korean apples."

Handing the General's gifts to the children, the guerillas told them:

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced to the vicinity of Liangshuichungtze, a village under the enemy control, taking a guerilla unit to throw into confusion the enemy in the rear. The guerilla unit attacked and wiped out the enemy convoy and captured a lot of weapons, clothes and provisions.

Among the booty there were boxes of apples which the enemy had brought from Korea. The guerillas offered some fleshy and tasteful apples to the General.

He was very pleased to see the apples and took one of them in his hand, and said with deep emotion:

"These are Korean apples!... Korea produces this kind of aromatic and palatable apple in plenty."

Further, he said that apple, one of Korea's specialities, was glossy and sweet and that apple trees were laden with pink fruits in autumn season and added brilliance to the landscape of the homeland.

Looking around his men, he encouraged them to fight to restore the fatherland as soon as possible and return to the beautiful native land nice to live and looked up the southern sky in the direction of the homeland for a while.

"Many of the children of our bases have never set foot in their homeland, not to mention seeing our famous Korean apples.

There is no food enough to fill their stomachs. Give the apples to them, and they will have a taste of them." Saying this, he gave back the apple in his hand.

His men repeatedly urged him to have a taste of it, but he declined.

All the members of the Children's Corps were moved by the story. They thought to themselves.

The General is waging hard battles. He often skips his meal. But he stays hunger and quenches his thirst, thinking of the members of the Children's Corps in bases. He refused to take even an apple, thinking of the children who had never trod their homeland and had no chance to eat Korean apples.

That night the children could hardly sleep at the thought of the gifts sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Li Chang Gyu

The second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission which was held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital, adopted an agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission between the two sides on November 4 in Pyongyang. The agreement was signed on our side by Comrade Second Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul on behalf of Director Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of the Pyongyang side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and on the south Korean side by Director Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

Follows the full text of the agreement exchanged between the two sides:

AGREEMENT

on the Composition and Operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission

The two sides reached the following agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission:

1. The North-South Co-ordination Commission aims at solving the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the agreed principles of national reunification such as promoting the points of agreement of the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972, improving and developing the relations between the north and the south and pooling their strength and working together in various fields.
2. The functions of the North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be as follows:
   a) It shall discuss and decide upon the question of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the agreed principles of national reunification and guarantee the fulfilment of the decisions.
   b) It shall discuss and decide upon the question of realizing broad political interchange between the political parties, public organizations and individual personages in the north and the south and guarantee the fulfilment of the decisions.
   c) It shall discuss and decide upon such questions as realizing economic, cultural and social interchange between the north and the south and pooling their strength and working together and guarantee the fulfilment of the decisions.
   d) It shall discuss and decide upon the questions of easing tension between the north and the south, preventing military conflicts and removing the state of military confrontation and guarantee the fulfilment of the decisions.
   e) It shall discuss and decide upon the question of taking concerted steps by the north and the south in the external activities and enhancing national pride as a homogeneous nation and guarantee the fulfilment of the decisions.
3. The North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be composed as follows:
   a) The North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be composed of the co-chairman and one vice-chairman, one executive and two members from each side. The number of the members shall be increased in case of need. The co-chairmen shall be Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department, and Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

      The vice-chairmen, executives and members shall be of minister or vice-minister rank, whom the co-chairman of each side shall appoint respectively through prior consultation.
   b) The executive council shall be installed in the North-South Co-ordination Commission. The executive council, authorised by the co-chairmen of both sides, shall discuss and decide upon all problems arising during the recess of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and guarantee the fulfilment of the decisions. The executive council shall be composed of the executive and two members from each side.
   c) Political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural sub-committees shall be installed in the North-South Co-ordination Commission. Each sub-committee shall be formed with the progress of the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and its functions and composition shall be formulated separately through agreement between the two sides.
   d) A joint secretariat of the North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be installed at Panmunjom. Each side shall appoint one director of the joint secretariat, under whom a necessary number of personnel shall be posted.
4. The North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be operated as follows:
   a) The North-South Co-ordination Commission shall meet, in principle, alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul and shall meet at Panmunjom, if necessary.
   b) The North-South Co-ordination Commission shall meet once in every 2 or 3 months and the executive council once every month and an extraordinary meeting shall be called according to the agreement between the two sides.
   c) The meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission may be open or closed to the public.
   d) The meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and the executive council shall be attended by a necessary number of specialists and members of the joint secretariat according to the agreement between the two sides.
   e) The agreement of the North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be regarded final when the co-chairmen of both sides sign the text of agreement and the agreed points shall be made public simultaneously through the joint secretariat according to the agreement between the two sides.
   f) The detailed rules relative to the operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission shall be formulated separately.
5. This agreement shall be amended or supplemented by mutual consent of the two sides.
6. This agreement shall come into force on the day of its signing and exchange between the two sides.

Director Kim Yong Ju
Co-Chairman of the Pyongyang Side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission

Director Li Hu Rak
Co-Chairman of the Seoul Side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission

Pyongyang, November 4, 1972

Second Meeting of Co-Chairmen of North-South Co-ordination Commission Held in Pyongyang, the Glorious Capital

The second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, which opened in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the DPRK, on the afternoon of November 2 with the great expectation and attention of all the people of north and south Korea and the peace-loving people of the whole world, came to a close on the 3rd after winding up the discussion of the item placed on the agenda.

Attending the meeting from our side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and Comrades Ryu Jang Sik, Li Gyong Sok, Han Ung Sik and Kim Dok Hyon, and from the other side were Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and his aides, Chang Gi Yong, Choe Gyu Ha, Kang In Dok and Chong Hong Jin.

The meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital, is a great fruition of the consistent line of our Party and Government for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the line for wide-range contacts and negotiations between the north and the south, the lines put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting the two sides had a frank and open-hearted exchange of views on measures for fulfilling the agreed points of the north-south joint statement.

The meeting was held behind closed doors.

It decided to hold a working-level meeting of the two sides to adopt and publish a joint information on the results of the meeting and an "agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission."

The first Pyongyang meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission once again demonstrated, both internally and externally, the unshakable resolution of our people to settle in a responsible manner the internal problems of the nation by the united efforts of the Koreans themselves, rejecting the outside forces, in the spirit of the north-south joint statement in which are clarified the three principles—independent and peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting proved that even though there actually exist differences in view and in ideology and system between the north and the south there can be no insolvable problems when our nation makes efforts to settle its own affairs by itself firmly maintaining the stand of *Juche*, discarding the idea of relying on others.

The Pyongyang meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission will greatly contribute to promoting the cause of national reunification by faithfully implementing the historic north-south joint statement in which both sides swore a solemn oath before the whole nation.

Signing of the "agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission"

Friendship Delegation of National United Front of Kampuchea and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Arrives

(Continued from Page 2)

the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; Chan Youran, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; Keat Chhon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; and other guests of Cambodia.

Respectfully placed in the precinct of the Pyongyang railway station were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people, prominent anti-imperialist fighter and a close friend of our people.

The portraits were flanked by the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people!" and "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea!"

Present at the railway station to meet the delegation were Comrade Kim Il and his wife; Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Chong Jun Taek; and Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance; Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education; Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture; Colonel General Chi Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and a large number of working people, youth and students in the city.

Also present there were Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of Samdech Head of State; Svay Bory, Director of Protocol Service for the Head of State; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of the Head of State of Cambodia; and other Cambodian guests on a visit to our country together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, for rest.

On hand were Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members, of the embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Pyongyang, Cambodian students studying in our country, Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country, and his wife and staff members of the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang.

At 1 p.m. the train carrying the delegation pulled into the platform amid the playing of welcome music and resounding cheers of *manse* (hurrah).

Leading cadres of the government of our country exchanged warm greetings with Prince Penn Nouth and his wife and Ieng Sary, Special Envoy from the Interior Part, and other Cambodian guests who alighted from the train.

Little girls presented bouquets of friendship to the Cambodian guests.

Kim Un Hwan, DPRK Ambassador to Cambodia, and his wife accompanied the delegation from Sinuiju, a border city of our country.

Crowds of people warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Cambodian people, waving high national flags of the two countries and bouquets and shouting *manse* (hurrah) at the top of their voices, and expressed the militant solidarity of the Korean people for the heroic Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and people who are scoring shining battle successes in succession under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the sacred struggle for overthrowing the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol clique, their stooges, and for liberating the country.

The guests waved their hands high to the welcoming crowds.

Members of South Korean Side to Second Meeting of NSCC Co-Chairmen Go Back

Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency of south Korea and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the NSCC, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane on the morning of November 2 to attend the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the DPRK.

The holding of the NSCC Co-Chairmen's meeting in Pyongyang is another full-significant event in our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

It is a great fruition of our Party's and Government's consistent line for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and, particularly, of the line for wide-range contacts and negotiations between the north and south, clarified by him in the historic speech of August 6, 1971, and it is a demonstration to the whole world of the correctness and vitality of these lines.

It also once again shows internally and externally the firm *Juche*-based stand and national will of the Korean people to reject outside forces and settle the internal affairs of the nation by themselves on their own responsibility.

The members of the south Korean side were met at the airport by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrades Kim Jung Rin and Yang Hyong Sop, Secretaries of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea; Yun Gi Bok, Director of the Science and Education Department of the CC of the WPK; Li Gyong Sok, Councillor of the DPRK Cabinet; and cadres of political parties, government bodies and social organizations.

They were accompanied from Panmunjom to Pyongyang by Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Director of the External Affairs Department of the CC of the WPK, and Kim Dok Hyon, Chief Instructor under the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK.

In company with Li Hu Rak, his four aides, namely, Chang Gi Yong, Choe Gyu Ha, Kang In Dok and Chong Hong Jin, and ten suite members and ten journalists came here.

On behalf of Director of the Organizational Guidance Department Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, arranged a grand banquet that evening in the Okryu Hall in honour of the members of the south Korean side.

Present at the banquet from our side were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kim Jung Rin, Yang Hyong Sop, Ryu Jang Sik, Yun Gi Bok and Li Gyong Sok; cadres of political parties, government bodies, social organizations and press organs; Comrades Han Ung Sik and Kim Dok Hyon; Kim Tae Hui, head of the DPRK Red Cross delegation, and members and advisors of the delegation; other personages concerned and journalists.

Invited to the banquet were Li Hu Rak, his aides, suite members and reporters.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul made a speech at the banquet and Li Hu Rak spoke, too.

The banquet hall was pervaded with the ardent desire to promote the cause of the country's reunification by achieving the great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system.

The artistes in Pyongyang gave a colourful art performance at the banquet hall.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul received Li Hu Rak who paid a courtesy call on him the same day.

Present on the occasion from the south Korean side were Chang Gi Yong, Choe Gyu Ha, Kang In Dok and Chong Hong Jin.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul had a cordial talk with Li Hu Rak.

He paid a return call on Li Hu Rak on the morning of November 3.

On hand were Comrades Ryu Jang Sik, Li Gyong Sok, Han Ung Sik and Kim Dok Hyon on our side.

Li Hu Rak and his entourage saw the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" based on the homonymous immortal classical drama at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre that evening.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Ryu Jang Sik and Li Gyong Sok saw it with them.

For its high artistic value and ideological content the opera won the highest admiration from the audience.

The members of the south Korean side and other audience gave warm applause in congratulation of the successful performance.

The members of the south Korean side also saw the wide-screen colour documentary film "Country of Fruits," a special prize winner at the international agricultural film festival, and the colour documentary film "Pyongyang." These films impressed them deeply.

The reporters of the south Korean side were shown around the office of the **Rodong Sinmun** on the morning of November 3. In this course they expressed deep impressions, witnessing the reporters and editors of the newspaper who were under the tender solicitude and warm affection of the Leader in conducting with devotion the honourable press activities for the interest of the country and the nation and touched on the need to join efforts in the lofty press activities designed to accomplish the cause of national reunification in accordance with the principles of the independent, peaceful reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement.

Li Hu Rak and his entourage, having wound up their itinerary, left Pyongyang by plane on the afternoon of November 4 and went back to the area of south Korea via Panmunjom.

Though they stayed here for only a few days, they could feel the warm compatriotic love of the people in the northern half for the fellow countrymen in the south everywhere they went and could see their vigorous struggle to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

They were seen off at the airport by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kim Jung Rin, Yang Hyong Sop, Yun Gi Bok and Li Gyong Sok; the cadres of political parties, government bodies and social organizations; Comrade Han Ung Sik; other personages concerned and a number of reporters.

They were given a send-off by Comrades Ryu Jang Sik and Kim Dok Hyon and suite members and reporters of our side at Panmunjom.

Before his departure Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the NSCC, expressed over and over again his thanks for the warm hospitality accorded during his sojourn in the northern half.

Members of the south Korean side arrive in Pyongyang to take part in the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission

EDITORIAL

An Important Progress in Expediting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

The second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of our Republic, from November 2 to 4.

While the meeting was in session, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission and his entourage. On that occasion, the Leader gave a clear exposition of the practical ways for carrying through the three principles of national reunification agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and the basic contents of relations between the north and the south. Stressing that the question of reunifying our divided country should be solved by our nation with its own efforts without relying on outside forces under all circumstances, he earnestly said that to promote great national unity and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country the north and the south should realize collaboration between them, instead of confrontation.

At the meeting the two sides made an important progress in deepening mutual understanding and settling a number of problems and laid the groundwork for actual implementation of the agreed points of the joint statement.

This is a very good and important thing.

All the successes made at the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission signify an important contribution to embodying the spirit of the north-south joint statement and implementing the agreed points stipulated in it and promoting the cause of independent, peaceful national reunification.

The last two rounds of meetings of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and the positive results made at these meetings are inconceivable apart from our side's stand of love for the country and the nation and from its sincere and persevering efforts.

The achievements made at the second meeting are a precious fruition of the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and of his wise leadership in guiding our Party and people correctly for its implementation. At the same time, these achievements show the justness and invincible vitality of the great *Juche* idea founded by him and the principle of independence, its embodiment.

Already in the first days of the country's division, the Leader set forth the most correct policy of independent national reunification by embodying the great *Juche* idea and has done everything possible for its materialization.

Especially in his historic August 6 speech last year, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a proposal of epochal significance for holding political negotiations with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea.

Later too, on the basis of the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification and great national unity, the Leader presented positive measures and concrete ways for acceleration of national reunification and has striven heart and soul to carry them out.

For their justness, invincible vitality and irresistible attracting power, the national reunification policy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and concrete measures taken for its realization have called forth active response not only among the people in the northern half of the Republic but among the broad sections of people and political and public figures in south Korea and enjoyed the warm welcome of the peace-loving people throughout the world.

In view of the situation turning in favour of the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean authorities also responded to our proposal to have contacts and negotiations between the north and the south. As a result, talks were opened between the Red Cross organizations of both sides, high-level political negotiations of the north and the south were conducted and the historic north-south joint statement was issued.

Upholding the policy laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, our side has bent all sincere efforts for implementing the agreed points mentioned in the north-south joint statement, particularly for actually solving the question concerning the earlier composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

To faithfully implement the agreed points of the north-south joint statement with the three principles of national reunification as the main content is the principle which should be adhered to by both sides in radically improving the north-south relations and settling the reunification problem and the unanimous demand of our nation which is ardently desirous of the reunification of the country.

What is most important in putting into practice the north-south joint statement is to thoroughly carry out the principle of independence that the question of the country's reunification should be settled by our people themselves without the interference of any outside forces. The principle of independence which proceeds from the great *Juche* idea is the main key and decisive guarantee for the successful solution of the reunification problem.

For the independent reunification of the country it is essential, above all, to realize collaboration between the north and the south.

This is a very urgent and principled matter today when the implementation of the north-south joint statement is placed on the order of the day after both sides agreed to it. Collaboration is a most principled correlation which should duly be established by both sides, the north and the south, which advance towards one and the same goal—the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. If the north and the south stand in confrontation instead of collaborating with each other, they cannot untie the knots, however many dialogues they may have and whatever agreements they may reach.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To settle fundamental problems for the country's reunification, it is necessary to have contacts and negotiations on a wider scale and in many fields to discuss a number of specific measures for removing the long-accumulated misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south, promoting understanding and attaining independent, peaceful reunification."

It is, therefore, of great importance that the meeting defined it as the functions of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to achieve many-sided collaborations between the north and the south in all fields of politics, economy, culture, military affairs, external activities, etc.

In order to realize many-sided collaborations between the north and the south and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date, it is necessary to enforce a north-south Confederation for the present. When the Confederation is enforced, closer contacts and travel will be realized and broad relations and cooperation be made possible between the north and the south.

For realizing collaboration between the north and the south and hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country it is also essential that a policy contravening the agreed points clarified in the north-south joint statement should not be pursued.

The freedom of the press, publication, assembly, association and demonstration should be guaranteed, the freedom of activity should be ensured to political parties and democracy should be given full play. To fully ensure democracy is a pre-condition for achieving north-south collaboration and great national unity and realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The independent, peaceful reunification of the country can be expedited when the will of the people of all strata is fully expressed.

In the future, too, as in the past, our side will continue to exert all sincere efforts for implementing the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and bringing earlier the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Speech of Second Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul

at Banquet

On behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department, who is the Co-Chairman of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, Comrade Pak Sung Chul heartily welcomed with warm compatriotic sentiments Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and members of the south Korean side on a visit to Pyongyang.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul said:

The publication of the historic north-south joint statement was an important event in accelerating the cause of the country's reunification, the greatest task of our nation, and it opened a bright prospect of reunification before our people who are suffering from the tragedy of division.

The desire for peaceful reunification rapidly grew among the people of north and south Korea and, encouraged by this, the first meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in October.

Stressing that the holding of the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission this time is of great significance in removing the misunderstanding and mistrust and deepening mutual understanding between the north and the south, implementing the agreed points of the joint statement and accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, he noted:

The past one year during which the missions of the north and the south visited each other and sat face to face with a lofty desire to unite the split nation and reunify the divided country is full of stirring events never to be seen in the history of the divided country.

Now we have taken the road of attaining amity and unity, not antagonism and hostility, between the north and the south. Though we have just made a start, we have come to pave the glorious way for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in reliance on great national unity.

This is a clear manifestation of the rock-firm will of our nation to shape its destiny by itself and a victory of the firm independent spirit of our people to solve the question of the country's reunification by themselves in reliance on the internal force of the nation under all circumstances.

It fully accords with the changed trend of the times to achieve great national unity between the north and the south and settle the question of the nation independently.

Today when the world people are taking the road of independence and self-sustenance holding aloft the banner of *Juche*, it is only too natural that our nation which has lived with its own spirit for thousands of years should realize its own *Juche*-motivated will.

We think that as long as the irreplaceable *Juche* spirit pulsates in the heart of our nation and the north-south joint statement in which the principles of national reunification are clarified is our common milestone, we can overcome all the obstacles and accomplish without fail the great cause of reunification which the whole nation aspires after so ardently.

We must put an early end to the tragedy of division and arrange a glorious plaza of reunification.

He said: There actually exist the difference of ideals and systems and the difference of views between the north and the south. But this is not a big matter compared with national commonness.

There is no reason why we, a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry, should not unite, wedded to the difference only, for the great cause of the nation.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul emphasized:

In order to achieve great national unity and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country through the embodiment of the spirit of the north-south joint statement, the north and the south should not be at odds with each other but realize cooperation and collaboration between them.

When the north and the south achieve cooperation in the economic, cultural and military fields, we can remove mutual misunderstanding and mistrust, restore severed national ties and firmly defend the interests of the nation and smoothly accomplish the cause of the country's reunification under the complex international situation.

We should form the North-South Co-ordination Commission at an early date, fundamentally improve north-south relations by realizing many-sided cooperation between the north and the south and take such epochal measure as enforcing a North-South Confederation and thus decisively bring earlier the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We will as ever make all possible efforts to fulfil the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and accelerate the cause of national reunification.

If the country's reunification is achieved, we will build in the shortest period an independent state powerful and good to live in with nothing more to desire with the wisdom and strength of the whole nation and with the mobilization of all the potentials of the country, he stressed in conclusion.

Speech of Director Li Hu Rak

at Banquet

Li Hu Rak expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded him and his party.

He said:

I, Co-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and my party have come here Pyongyang to discuss again the measures for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

After my arrival here on May 2 I had a series of talks with Premier Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department, and had heart-to-heart discussions of the problems concerning the future of the country.

Only half a year has passed since then, and this scene of today is an emotional one, indeed.

Through the progress of the north-south relations made in the last six months we came to have the conviction that our nation cherishes the great national identity despite a quarter of a century long division and severance.

I am convinced that our north-south relations will promote more extensively and sincerely the dialogue which started between us and, in this way, the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, our ultimate goal, will come to us step by step.

To be sure, a great deal of misunderstanding has been piled up between us owing to the long severance of north-south relations, and it is true that this has further aggravated mutual distrust and hatred.

But the two sides, the north and the south, made it clear with each other that such diametrically different judgements are an illusion produced by erroneous misunderstandings and then definitely promised that any one side would not cause the disasters of another fratricidal war.

We fully agreed to the view that as a process for attaining the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, it is most important to remove distrust, misunderstanding and hatred between the north and the south and promote understanding and create trust between them, Li Hu Rak noted, and went on:

The announcement of the July 4 north-south joint statement laid a clear milestone on the road ahead of our nation. The north and the south should honestly promote new north-south relations in the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

As it is a matter concerning the common future of the nation, this road should be led to the road of success under all circumstances.

As the course of various north-south contacts and interchange in the last six months shows, we are working for the improvement of north-south relations to lay the groundwork for national reunification by a right and honest method. In this course, we are now demonstrating our great national identity and the forces of national independence to the whole world, and the world is closely watching us with surprising eyes.

Through frank dialogue with the leading circle of the north during my two rounds of visit to Pyongyang, I came to have fresh confidence and hope for the future of north-south dialogue.

Our north-south dialogue will continue to be productive in the future, too, and will surely be successful because we are the nation of the same blood and the interests we should seek in the rapidly-changing international situation are the common interests of the nation and because it is a very important task assigned to us by the history of the nation to make our posterity reunite as one and march forward proudly in the world.

Convinced that the day will certainly come in the not distant future when you will be able to visit Seoul freely at any time, I give you a promise in advance that I will welcome you from the bottom of my heart when the day comes.

The Taean Work System—A Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, made public his work "On Further Developing the Taean Work System" in November 1962. It is now ten years since then.

Whenever our people read this work, which gives full-scale Marxist-Leninist answers to the questions on the management of the socialist economy, they retrospect what happened in those days.

In 1958, four years earlier than the work was published, the socialist reorganization of production relations was completed in our country. Subsequently, the form of large-scale socialist economy held the undivided sway, over-all technical reconstruction was stepped up in all fields of the national economy and the working people's revolutionary enthusiasm rose immensely.

The system of economic management which had been functioning till then could no longer comply with the requirements of the new, changed circumstances.

Without improving the guidance and management of the economy it was impossible to rapidly develop the productive force in reliance upon the superiority of the socialist economic system and successfully push ahead with the socialist and communist construction.

Having definitely penetrated into the requirements of such new circumstances, the Leader found a unique solution to this problem on the stand of *Juche*.

At the Second Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in November 1961 he indicated a scientific way of implementing the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method thoroughly for a radical improvement of guidance of the economy and management and operation of enterprises. In December the same year he personally went out to a locality and gave on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant to tackle the matter.

He spent more than ten days having conversations with the workers in front of machines and attending the assemblies of the factory Party organizations to get himself fully acquainted with Party work and the executive and economic work and, further, to obtain the first-hand knowledge of how the equipment was maintained in the factory, how materials were supplied, how work with the technicians was done, what part each of the departments of the factory executive played, how it was functioning and under what system and how the ministry and bureaus gave guidance to the factory. On this basis, Comrade Kim Il Sung created the Taean work system, a new socialist system of industrial management that would radically improve the old system of factory management.

He laid down the principle that the factory be managed and operated under the collective guidance of the Party committee, set up a production direction system under which the technological guidance is intensified and comprehensive direction given in production. And he established a material supply system under which the higher units supply the lower ones with materials as well as a new supply service system for the workers' welfare.

In November 9, 1962, one year later, he attended the enlarged meeting of the Party Committee of the factory and made a speech "On Further Developing the Taean Work System." He made a full elucidation of the nature and excellence of the new work system in the speech and other works authored by him.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Taean work system is a fine economic management system suited to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, under which factories and enterprises conduct all their management activities under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the producer masses to activity, under which superiors help inferiors in a responsible manner and the economy is managed and operated in a scientific and rational way." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 441.)

Under the new work system, far different from the old system of enterprise management—the system of one-man management by the director—the Party committee is the supreme body of leadership at each economic unit; the Party committee collectively discusses and decides upon the orientations and ways and means for the settlement of important matters arising in the economic work at each period and directs and supervises their satisfactory implementation and, at the same time, scrupulously attends to Party organizational work and ideological education so as to organize and mobilize all the working people to the execution of revolutionary tasks.

This makes it possible to eliminate the subjective views and arbitrary decisions of individuals in enterprise management and enlist the collective wisdom of the producer masses in managing and operating efficiently the large-scale, modern socialist economy and enables the broad masses to display creativity and activity in production with the attitude of a master.

The Taean work system is a system of economic management under which top priority is given to the political work, work with men, in all work and thus the producer masses are marshalled to carry out the economic tasks.

Once the toiling masses are awakened in a revolutionary way, they can do anything whatever by showing really great ability.

Such a great ability of theirs can be enlisted not through the economic and technical, executive and practical methods, but only by giving them correct understanding of the Party's intention.

Under the Taean work system not only Party workers but also executive and economic functionaries and all the other leading functionaries fully develop the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses by giving precedence to the political work and thus provide great stimulus to the development of production.

The Taean work system created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, is a system of economic management under which the higher organs help the lower and the superiors assist the inferiors.

Under the old system of economic management the superiors used to assume a little responsibility and shout commands at their subordinates in a bureaucratic way. And departmentalism and selfishness were to be found in that system. The Taean work system, however, enables all the functionaries and workers at various posts of the economic management and operation—superiors and inferiors, technicians and workers, the producer masses and the Party, executive and economic functionaries—to unite and cooperate with each other in a comradely way, learning from and trusting in each other.

As seen from the above, the Taean work system is an excellent work system which conforms to the nature of the socialist production relation and meets the requirement of the development of the large-scale socialist economy which has complicated inter-branch relations.

The Taean work system is a system of economic management which renders it possible to manage and operate the economy in a scientific and rational way.

Under this system those directing production are to draw up the plan through consultation with the producer masses, who are most familiar with the factors in production, to embody the principle of the mass line most satisfactorily in planning. Further, a system for well-coordinated and concentric direction in production is established, the chief engineer taking on the role of chief of staff. This makes it possible for those who are familiar with technique to direct in a co-ordinated way all the work connected with production—planning, technical preparations and the production processes.

Under the old work system efficient direction could hardly be given in production because planning, technical guidance and direction in production were cut off from each other. Now no irrationality of this sort is to be found in the Taean work system; the direction in production and technical guidance become efficient as they are linked together closely, the technical guidance in particular is strengthened still more.

Nor is that all, in order to ensure that production goes on efficiently, the material supply system and welfare service system function under the Taean work system so that the higher levels may supply the lower levels with materials needed for production and the persons concerned may assume full responsibility for tending on the everyday needs of the workers. Consequently, materials are supplied to the workers smoothly, those directing production can devote themselves to their own work without worrying about any other matters and the producer masses can fully display enthusiasm and creativity in their production activities.

The Taean work system created by Comrade Kim Il Sung is indeed a new form of economic management system that has properly embodied the principles of the mass line and scientific theory in management of enterprises and eliminated once and for all the residue of the capitalist method of economic management.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution taught:

"The Taean work system is radically different from the old; it is an advanced system possessing many features of communist industrial management. This new system fully embodies the collectivist, communist principle of life: 'One for all and all for one.'" (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 424.)

The Taean work system enables superiors and inferiors and the producer masses to manage and run enterprises in close unity, learning and helping each other in a comradely way. It is a most excellent system of economic management leading to rapid development of the socialist economy and, moreover, to the successful capturing of the two fortresses, material and ideological, through the communist education and remoulding of all the working people in our struggle to build socialism and communism.

Having personally established such an excellent system of economic management in the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant, the Leader himself went out to the Anju Colliery, Pyongyang Textile Mill and various other factories and enterprises to give them concrete guidance in introducing the Taean work system.

As a result, the old system of guidance and management gave way and the Taean work system, a new system of guidance and management, was established thoroughly at all units of industry ranging from factories and enterprises to executive bureaus and ministries.

The Taean work system created by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has displayed a great vitality in our socialist construction.

The total industrial output value increased by 20 per cent in 1962, a year after the establishment of the Taean work system, as against 1961. At present our industry turns out in a year more products than in the whole period of the Five-Year Plan and produces in only 12 days as much as in a whole year of 1944.

The great Taean work system which shows a new way of managing the socialist economy is a powerful weapon of building socialism and communism in our country.

Pak Ju Sol

Youth and Students in Pyongyang Mark 43rd Anniversary of Kwangju Students Movement Conducted against Japanese Imperialism

November 3 is the 43rd anniversary of the Kwangju Students Movement which was characterized by mass struggles of the Korean youth and students and people against the robber Japanese imperialists.

The Movement—volcanic outbursts of the Korean people's pent-up indignation against the Japanese imperialist robbers who enforced the tyrannical colonial rule over Korea under their occupation—was a patriotic struggle against the Japanese imperialists' diabolical fascist policy and the enslavement education and for national liberation and independence.

On the evening of November 2 the youth and students in Pyongyang held a meeting to commemorate the 43rd anniversary of that Movement.

Placed respectfully on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who leads the Korean revolution and the youth movement of our country along the one road of victory.

Attending the meeting together with youth and students in the city were Li Guk Ro and Ko Jun Taek, Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, and other personages concerned.

The commemoration meeting opened with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Li Hwa Jong, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth, delivered a report at the meeting.

Recalling that the sentiments of anti-Japanese struggle sharply grew among youth and students in the homeland, encouraged by the great *Juche* idea of the great Leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung and his early revolutionary activities, and this culminated in the flare-up of the mass students movement in Kwangju on November 3, 1929, the reporter stressed: the Kwangju Students Movement was a determined resistance of the youth and students of our country to brigandish Japanese imperialism; it widely demonstrated to the world the patriotic spirit and revolutionary stamina of the youth and students of the country who treasured the destiny of the country and the nation, and dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers.

Noting that this Movement, however, ended in failure due to its own limitation and weak points, he declared: Through the Kwangju Students Movement the Korean youth and students learned the historical truth that if a youth and students movement is to creditably fulfil its historical mission it has to be guided by a great leader and it should be waged in close combination with the struggle of the workers and peasants under the unitary leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

Pointing out that the Korean revolution and the youth movement in our country took a right path of victory only after they came to be led by the great Leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung, the reporter referred in detail to the fact that the respected and beloved Leader firmly reared youths as reserve forces of the Korean revolution and personally organized and guided the youth movement from the very day he took the road of revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

He quoted the teaching of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung: **"The anti-Japanese armed struggle not only raised to new heights the national-liberation and communist movements in our country, but also established the brilliant traditions of the youth movement."**

The reporter stressed: The brilliant traditions of the Korean youth movement established by the respected and beloved Leader in the period of his early revolutionary activities and the anti-Japanese armed struggle constitute a priceless revolutionary wealth to be carried forward forever in the youth movement of our country and the historical roots of the League of Socialist Working Youth and firm guarantee for the success of its work.

Though the students in Kwangju devoted their youth and lives to the courageous struggle, aspiring after a society in which there is no aggression of foreign imperialism and genuine independence of the country and true national education are ensured, the desire they cherished 43 years ago has not yet been realized throughout the country, and south Korea has been turned into a complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists who occupied it in place of Japanese imperialism, he noted.

He vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists for desperately working to perpetuate the division of Korea, palavering that they "would not pull back U.S. forces" from south Korea, even at a time when the Koreans are sitting face to face to discuss the question of national reunification and for ushering into south Korea even the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of our people, and for laying a new roadblock to the independent peaceful reunification of our country.

The reality of our country urgently calls on the entire people, youth and students of north and south Korea to firmly maintain an independent stand holding aloft the banner of the great *Juche* idea founded by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and achieve the reunification of the country by their own efforts, he stressed.

The reporter pointed out that even after the surrender of Japanese imperialism the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyists in south Korea hampered the reunification of the country relying on the foreign aggressors, betraying the country and the nation.

He who truly loves the country and wants to work for the nation must be well aware of the crimes committed by the traitors obsessed with the flunkeyist, ruinous idea in the past and should neither allow the repetition of the crimes nor hesitate in taking the sacred road to put an end to the national split and establishing national sovereignty throughout the country, the reporter said, and continued:

This is the only road of putting an end to the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and frustrating the renewal of the Japanese militarist aggression and is the path of settling the national problem by the internal forces of the nation in conformity with the will of our people.

The commemoration meeting closed with a chorus of "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

A scene of the meeting of youth and students in Pyongyang marking the 43rd anniversary of the Kwangju Students Movement

Cambodian People and Armed Forces Forge Ahead with Elated Spirits to Wipe the Enemy Out

The great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The present developments in Cambodia show that the day is not far when the patriotic Cambodian people will thoroughly defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and completely liberate the whole land of Cambodia."

Upholding the five-point statement made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, on March 23, 1970 and the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces are displaying peerless braveness and mass heroism to mow down the U.S. imperialists and their stooges everywhere and hasten the complete victory of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

During the last raining season alone, through tenacious actions taken on all the front they killed or wounded over 54,000 soldiers of the enemy and captured over 9,900 weapons of various types and 272 tons of war materials. They destroyed 258 positions and posts and liberated 480,000 inhabitants. This is a signal victory.

Now ninety per cent of the whole territory of Cambodia and its population of five million and more have been completely liberated. The vigorous struggle of the people to build a new life is afoot in the liberated areas which have been solidified as a reliable base for the sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

The Korean people highly praise the Cambodian people and National Liberation People's Armed Forces, sending warm congratulations to their glorious victory and achievements in the noble resistance for national salvation against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Pressed hard into the narrow area of Phnom Penh, the U.S. imperialists and their Lon-Nol puppets are in dreadful confusion politically, economically and militarily. They work desperately to save themselves from the ruinous crisis. They are hell-bent to escalate the brigandish aggressive war in Cambodia and in the rest of Indochina putting up the signboard of "peace" and "negotiation."

With whatever ploy, however, they cannot bring the Cambodian people under their knees, nor can escape their sealed doom.

The Cambodian people's anti-U.S., national salvation struggle enlists the unanimous support and encouragement of the revolutionary peoples and peace-valuing peoples of the world for its justness and the international prestige of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has been enhanced with every passing day.

It is certain that the Cambodian people will sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their stooges from their country once and for all and build a new, independent, peaceful, anti-imperialist, popular and prospering Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Head of State.

Invincible is the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people and National Liberation People's Armed Forces forging ahead with high spirits and convictions about victory to defeat the enemy.

Chin Bang Hun

Brave combatants of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces

Hail Red-letter Day of Maldivian People

Four years have passed since proclamation of the Republic of Maldive Islands, a historic event which paved the way for an epochal change in the Maldivian people's struggle for consolidating the national independence and building an independent, sovereign state.

Since the proclamation of the Republic on November 11, 1968, the Maldivian people have waged the worth-while struggle to eliminate the baneful aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and build the national economy and national culture.

Particularly, they strove hard to develop fisheries under the favourable natural and economic conditions. As a result, a firm economic foundation of fishery has been laid, fish catch has increased, fish processing industry developed and the export of processed fish become brisk.

Today considerable changes have taken place in all the other realms of the country, which looks quite different now.

All these successes are the precious fruits of the Maldivian people in the struggle for consolidation of national independence and creation of a new life.

This really gladdens us Korean people.

The Maldivian people are opposed to the U.S.-led imperialist policies of aggression and war and are supporting the peoples of all the countries in their struggle for freedom and liberation and for the strengthening of the national independence.

The Korean and Maldivian peoples established the relations of friendship through the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for independent development of their countries. These relations have developed ever since.

Our people will, in the future, too, as in the past, make every effort to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Maldivian people.

The Korean people wish fresh success to the Maldivian people, who are greeting the fourth anniversary of proclamation of the Republic, in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

Chin Chon

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Dominican Communist Party headed by Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, its General Secretary, which came to our country on October 24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left here on November 1 by plane after a visit to our country.

☆ A state national dance troupe of the Arab Republic of Egypt led by Sami Yunis which came to our country on October 23 at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture left Pyongyang on October 27.

☆ A delegation of the Finnish League of People's Democracy headed by Ele Alenius, Chairman of its Central Committee, which came to our country on October 24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, left for home on November 1 after a visit to our country.

☆ A Peruvian mining industry delegation led by Retired Brigadier General Juan Bossio Collas, President of the Peruvian Mining Corporation, arrived in Pyongyang on October 24 for a visit to our country.

☆ Osmo Kaipainen, member of the Parliament of the Republic of Finland and Vice-Chairman of the Finland-Korea Friendship Association, and his wife, who came to visit our country on October 24 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Finland Friendship Association, left here on November 1 after concluding a visit to our country.

☆ A friendship delegation of Peking Municipality, China, headed by Liu Shao-wen, Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Pyongyang on October 27 for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

☆ The football team of the Romanian Army "Star" Sports Team led by Colonel Ciupereceanu Marin, Vice-Chairman of the Foot-Ball Association of the Romanian Army "Star" Sports Team, arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 to visit our country at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

☆ A Bulgarian government delegation arrived in Pyongyang on October 31 by air to attend the 4th session of the Korea-Bulgaria Inter-governmental Economic, Scientific and Technical Consultative Committee.

The delegation is headed by Pencho Kubadinski, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

☆ A Chinese tennis team led by Yin Min, Leading Member of the Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission, came to Pyongyang on October 27 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Sorokin, Vice-Minister of Petroleum Processing and Chemical Industry of the Soviet Union, arrived here on October 31 to visit our country.

☆ A delegation of the scientific and technical cooperation of the German Democratic Republic led by Fritz Halbert, Vice-Minister of Science and Technology and Chairman of the GDR side to the 12th session of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on October 31 to attend the session.

☆ A Hungarian Trade Union delegation led by Bas Imre, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Industrial Art Trade Union, came to Pyongyang on October 31 for a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the General Federation of Workers of Peru headed by Alejandro Cruz, Secretary of the GFWP, arrived in Pyongyang on October 31 for a visit to our country.

☆ A special press corps of the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shinbun** by Takeshi Ogawa, member of the Editorial Committee of the paper, arrived in Pyongyang on October 31 to visit our country.

☆ A government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Herminio Garoia Lazo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba, left Pyongyang on October 24 by plane, winding up its visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the **Munca**, organ of the Central Council of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Romania, led by its Editor-in-Chief Galeteanu Ion left for home on October 24 by plane after visiting our country.

☆ A delegation of the Swedish Social Democratic Youth Union led by Lars Enggvist, Chairman of its Central Committee, which had been visiting our country, left for home on October 24 by plane.

☆ A parliamentary delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay led by Jose Enrique Dias, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, left Pyongyang on October 24 by plane after concluding its visit to our country.

☆ An education delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by Bogayoko Yaya, Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports of Mali, which had been on visit to our country, left Pyongyang on October 24 by air.

☆ A delegation of Women's Activists of the Japan Socialist Party led by Sumiko Tanaka, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Director of the Women's Department of the Party, Chairman of the Japan Women's Association and Member of the House of Councillors, left for home on October 26 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

☆ A delegation of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association led by Rossi Michele, head of the Centre of International Politics and Cultural Relations among the Nations, left Pyongyang on October 24 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Italy Friendship Association.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet Union Society of "Knowledge" led by Yuri Konstantinovich Fishevsky, First Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, left for home on October 24 by plane after concluding its visit to our coantry.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Farm headed by L.B. Levanovsky, Vice-Minister of Land Irrigation and Water Conservancy of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, left here on October 24 by plane after visiting our country.

☆ A government information delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen headed by Mohammad Hussein Aljum Naini, Director of the Press Department of the Ministry of Information of the ARY, which had been on visit to our country, left Pyongyang on October 24 by plane.

☆ A Singapore journalists delegation led by Joh Seah Hiong, senior political reporter and editor of the Singapore paper **Sin Chew Jit Poh**, left Pyongyang on October 25 by train after visiting our country.

☆ A Soviet table-tennis team which had been visiting our country left Pyongyang on October 24 by air.

☆ Rose Masood Husain, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, and his wife left Pyongyang on October 27 by plane after visiting our country.

☆ Enrique Pastorino, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay and General Secretary of the Centre of Working People of Uruguay, left Pyongyang on October 24 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

☆ A delegation of the Agricultural Workers and Office Employees Trade Union of the Soviet Union left Pyongyang on October 24 after concluding its visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front returned home on November 1 after visiting our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet side to the Korean-Soviet Joint Fishery Committee which had been on visit to our country to attend the 3rd Meeting of the KSJFC left Pyongyang on November 1.

☆ A delegation of the "Radio Havana Cuba" Shortwave Broadcasting Station of the Republic of Cuba left Pyongyang on November 1 after visiting our country.

☆ A journalists delegation of **Scinteia**, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left here on November 1 after visiting our country.

☆ A Hungarian journalists delegation which had been on visit to our country left Pyongyang on November 1.

☆ Nino Zucchelli, Chairman of the Bergamo Film Festival Committee of Italy, left here on November 1 after a visit to our country.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (13)

October 28, 1958

The Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the completion of withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Emphasizing that there is no more pretext for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to stay on in south Korea today when the Chinese People's Volunteers have withdrawn on their own initiative after the armistice in Korea, the statement strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

October 26, 1959

At the 6th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK a report was delivered in connection with the peaceful reunification of the country.

The reunification of Korea must be realized through free elections to be held throughout the whole Korea on a democratic basis without foreign interference, the report said, and went on:

The first and foremost condition for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

In the report proposals were made to the south Korean authorities:

that the armed forces of north and south Korea, first of all, be reduced to 100,000 or less within the shortest period,

that the authorities both in north and south Korea declare that they shall not resort to force of arms against the other,

that all-Korea free elections be held in a definite period of time after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea provided that the freedom of expressing the will is fully guaranteed to the south Korean people,

that negotiations be conducted between the representatives of north and south Korea with regard to the problem of holding all-Korea free elections and other matters related to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The report demanded that a permanent committee be organized with the representatives of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the "National Assembly" of south Korea, the Government of the DPRK and the "government" of south Korea or those of the political parties and social organizations.

The report laid stress on our readiness to negotiate at any time with any people, regardless of their political views, knowledge and religious beliefs, who are sincerely desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country, and called for free visit and correspondence between the people in north and south Korea and for mutual interchange in the fields of the economy, culture, art, sports and others.

To this end, a proposal was made to the south Korean authorities and the personages of the south Korean economic circles to organize first a permanent committee composed of the representatives of the economic circles of north and south Korea for the economic development and interchange between north and south Korea.

February 2, 1960

The National Meeting of Youth and Students was held to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from south Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country. It adopted an appeal to youth and students in the southern half of the DPRK.

The appeal expressed a hope that the art troupes and the athletes teams consisting of the youth and students in the southern half would take part in the art and sports festival to be held in Pyongyang in celebration of the 15th anniversary of August 15 liberation, and proposed to carry on an unremitting struggle for making contacts and establishing relations between the youth and students in north and south Korea and for the earliest materialization of interchanges between them in the domains of science, sports and art.

February 5, 1960

The National Meeting of Trade Union Activists, protesting against and denouncing the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressor armymen in south Korea, adopted an appeal addressed to the entire workers of south Korea.

The appeal referred to the proposals to struggle for mutual contact and visit for firm solidarity between the workers in north and south Korea, to exchange the workers delegations, circles of literature and art and athletes teams and to make business-like contact for delivery of the relief supplies to the unemployed and disaster-stricken victims in south Korea, and demanded again the realization of these proposals.

The appeal reiterated the proposal to merge the trade union organizations of north and south Korea.

(To Be Continued)

RADIO PYONGYANG

Major Programmes in December

Full Text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Work

December 16—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, made a speech "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity" at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly on December 16, 1967. Radio Pyongyang presents the full text of the Leader's speech in honour of the 5th anniversary of its publication.

Explanation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Work

December 28—Explanation of the immortal work of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work" is aired on the 17th anniversary of its publication.

Programmes Observing Major Anniversaries

December 1—The 36th anniversary of the founding of the monthly "Samil Wolgan," the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, falls on December 1. To observe the anniversary, Radio Pyongyang presents feature programmes including an article.

December 7—A programme is brought to our listeners on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the publication of the speech by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at a grand lecture meeting of students of the middle schools and schools of higher levels in Pyongyang.

December 15—We present an article featuring the anniversary of the founding of the "Saenal Juvenile Union" (December 15, 1926) by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, during his early revolutionary activities.

December 16—A programme marking the 13th anniversary of the arrival in Chongjin of the first boat carrying Korean returnees from Japan (December 16, 1959)

December 17—A programme in commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the battles fought by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in Liukesung and Chiasingz, Tunhua County

Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerilla

On December 1, we present "Revolutionary Publication Monthly Samil Wolgan," reminiscences of Comrade Kim Jwa Hyok, a veteran anti-Japanese guerilla.

Feature Programme

December 27—Radio Pyongyang features the achievements gained this year in putting into effect the grand programme of the 6-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy.

December 28—A feature programme under the title "Korea Will Surely Be Reunified Independently"

Listeners' Hour

On December 24, Radio Pyongyang introduces some of the letters sent by our listeners this year.

(The listeners' hour in the Japanese language transmission is set every Thursday to introduce our Japanese listeners' letters and answer their questions)

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